

1.933

H36

REA

**Helping You
to
Help Yourself**



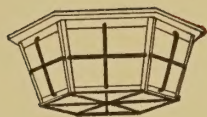
Lighting

U.S. Rural Electrification Administration
Washington, D. C.



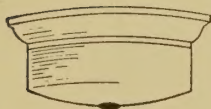
Suggestions for P

Porch



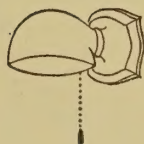
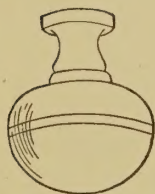
The porch—your open-air living room—should be well lighted with a simple, rugged, rustproof ceiling fixture, using a 60 or 75 watt lamp. Glassware used to enclose the lamp should be carefully selected so that it will keep out insects and dust. Large porches should have one or more convenient outlets for table and floor lamps.

Entrance and Hall



Give your guests a warm welcome to your home through a well-lighted entrance. An attractive lantern-type fixture with 40 or 60 watt lamps may be mounted on the ceiling or wall . . . this will decorate your entrance and give protection against accidents and prowlers. Dainty lantern type fixtures or shallow-glass ceiling fixtures with 25 to 40 watt lamps give warmth and cheer to your halls and enable you to pass from one room to another without stumbling over unseen objects.

Kitchen



The kitchen is the real workshop of the home. You who spend many hours here are entitled to the best general illumination to ease the drudgery of your daily tasks. A ceiling fixture of diffusing glass should be used with a 100 or 150 watt lamp, depending on the size of the room. Wall brackets with 40 or 60 watt lamps located over the sink, the range, and work tables supplement the general light and eliminate any necessity of working in your own shadow.

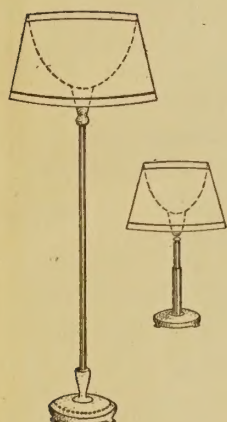
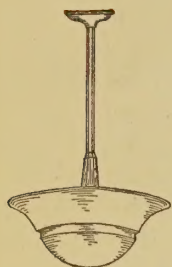
MAY 15 1943

Proper Lighting Save

or Proper Home Lighting » » » »

Living Room

At the end of the day when you are tired from your day's work it is a real pleasure to relax in the living room with plenty of light for everyone to read or play games. Good lighting is most essential in the evening because your eyes are more easily strained when you are tired. Ceiling fixtures similar to the illustration provide ideal general illumination without glare—the light from the 100 to 300 watt lamp is directed to the ceiling which reflects it to all parts of the room. Or, you may use a ceiling fixture having several 25, 40, or 60 watt lamps, depending on whether the room is small, medium, or large; a diffusing glass shade should enclose each lamp to prevent the strain of looking at bare lamps. Or, you may provide the general illumination with a floor or table lamp designed to reflect much of the light to the ceiling. With the indirect ceiling, floor, or table lamps it is necessary to have a light-colored ceiling which will reflect the light down again. You can obtain many interesting and superior lighting effects through the use of wall fixtures and portable lamps. The general lighting of the room may be provided by wall fixtures but it is a less economical method. When only one light is used the central ceiling lamp gives the best distribution.



Bed Room

The bed rooms should have simple ceiling fixtures with frosted glass shading the lamps. You should use 60 to 75 watt lamps to provide good light for dressing. This general light should be supplemented with bed lamps and small stand or table lamps. A pair of boudoir lamps will be decorative and useful on your dresser.

Dining Room

The table is the center of interest in the dining room. You will want it well lighted with a ceiling-type fixture. Since this is usually hung over the table it can be lower here than in other rooms. A properly designed fixture will shed a pleasing light on the table and at the same time light the rest of the room, particularly the faces of those seated around the table. Fixtures like the one illustrated use lamps from 100 to 200 watts.

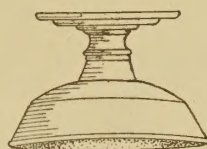


Bath Room

The bath room mirror takes the last critical look at your face. Provide bracket fixtures with 40 or 60 watt lamps on each side of the mirror to eliminate shadows. This is essential for make-up and easy shaving. A ceiling fixture is not necessary for general illumination, unless the room is unusually large.

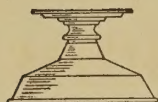
Basement

Basement, laundry, and store room ceilings are usually dark-colored. In these rooms you should use porcelain enameled reflectors, known as R. L. M. Domes, which have a smooth white interior to reflect the light down to your work. Install enough of these to properly light all points where you will be working. One hundred to 150 watt lamps will give the best results.



Saves EYES—Your Most Precious Possession

Barn and Yard Lighting



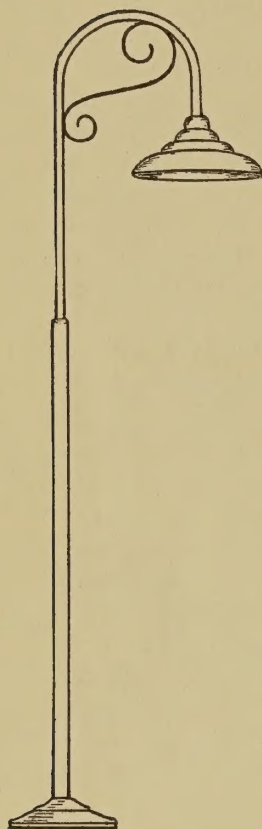
The R. L. M. Dome reflector will properly direct the light to most of the places in your barn and other outbuildings. There may be certain places where you will have to use other shapes of porcelain-enameled reflectors. Your electrician can advise you of the types available. The size of reflectors and lamps depends on the dimensions of the space to be lighted. Get your electrician's advice.



General lighting of the farmyard is both a convenience and a protection. Broad expanses can be lighted with a shallow dome porcelain enameled reflector mounted on a pole with a goose neck. Long, narrow spaces can best be lighted with an elliptical angle reflector which may be mounted on the side of a building.



Your poultry will be benefited by the use of sunlamps and your profits will be increased. They increase egg production, increase Vitamin D content of the eggs, increase the percentage hatchability of the eggs, decrease the loss of baby chicks, and speed up growth. Sunlamps in your barns and stables will improve the appearance and actual physical condition of your livestock.



Sunlamps Build Better Poultry and Livestock

How Much Does Light Cost?

The average American family uses about 30 kw.-hr. of electricity per month to light its home. The quantity used depends on the number of persons in the family, the size of the home, and the number and type of lights used. Efficient fixtures such as suggested in this folder will give you good illumination at a minimum cost.

The lighting of barns and outbuildings will vary in cost, depending on the number of buildings and type of farm—poultry, dairy, general, etc.

Assume that you would use about 20 kw.-hr. of electricity per month to light the outbuildings on a general farm. This, together with the home use, makes a total of 50 kw.-hr. per month. At an average rate of 5 cents per kw.-hr. your lighting bill would be \$2.50.

REA at a Glance

REA's purpose is to take electricity to as many farms as possible in the shortest possible time, and to have it used in quantities sufficient to affect rural life.

Power lines to take electricity into virgin rural territory may be built by public bodies, farm cooperatives, and similar groups, as well as by private utility companies. REA will lend the cost of constructing such lines at less than 3 percent interest on a 20-year amortization basis.

Preference is given to applications from public, cooperative, and nonprofit groups. To help such sponsors start projects in the way which promises the greatest degree of success, REA offers the services of its staff of legal, engineering, and organization experts to advise on specific problems.

Federal assistance is now available in every phase of rural electrification, making it easy for farms to use electricity for every socially desirable purpose.

The local organization, which has developed the Rural Electrification project in your locality, may be able to help and advise in local financial and technical problems. REA is prepared to offer continued assistance which is proper to it as a national rather than a local agency.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.